

Attorney-General Chamberlain Defining Conspiracy—How Stands He?
As our readers know, the Attorney-General of South Carolina has excused himself from his proper duties, and is associated with the United States District Attorney in the prosecution of the citizens of this State now undergoing trial under the Enforcement Act of Congress. Well did the Hon. Reverdy Johnson ask him what brought him there, and why was he not engaged in the courts of the State? The question was pointed and telling. Nor did the ready smile of the State Attorney-General conceal from the observer the fact that Mr. Johnson's arrow went home, and still stands quivering on the polished surface of the arch deceiver. "No knight-errant was he," said Mr. Johnson. We shall tell Mr. Johnson who this man is, and what has brought him where he stands with unblushing audacity—a fugitive from his own proper functions, and anxious to escape from the wrath to come.

In the opening speech made by Attorney-General Chamberlain for the prosecution, he defines conspiracy. Says he, the self-convicted official, "We will first tell what a conspiracy is. It is a combination or agreement of two or more persons, by concerted means, to do an unlawful act. They may never commit the overt act, but the crime is complete when the agreement is made, or the combination entered into. I beg that you will carry along in your mind this definition, and remember that no overt act need be proved, but that the agreement, the breathing together, as it were, to do the unlawful act, constitutes the gist of the offense."

Again he says: "Another important consideration to be borne in mind is, that the law regards all members of a conspiracy as one man. They think with one mind, speak with one voice, and strike with one arm; therefore, the law has said that the words, acts and declarations of one are the words, acts and declarations of all in carrying out the object of their combination."

We thank the State Attorney-General for the definition. He has made his own bed. He has dug his own pit. Thus God works. He makes the wrong-doer bring himself to justice—makes the wrong-doer wing the very shaft that is to pierce him to the heart. We say to the Attorney-General, that just such a "conspiracy" as he has defined in the case of Mitchell, now on trial for connection with Ku Kluxism, is he deemed guilty of in connection with the public funds and the finances of South Carolina.

We have made distinct charges against him, all involving an infamous conspiracy to defraud the people of South Carolina. He cannot complain, if we hold him guilty until he proves himself innocent. In a card published December 9, 1871, addressed to us, you complain of the vague and indefinite character of the charges made against you; and you say, in conclusion: "Until, therefore, you can make distinct charges, I prefer to let my character, now pretty well established in this community, stand against all your attacks."

You understand the meaning of words. If the above language means anything at all, does it not mean that, upon the making of distinct charges, you would undertake your defense? And yet, although some time has elapsed since the presentation of distinct charges against you, you have been silent. Let us tell you again that you cannot afford to be silent against our attacks. Let us tell you, further, that your character is far from being so well established here as you seem to imagine; and that, unless you do disprove the charges laid at your door, silence on your part will be deemed the confession of guilt. We repeat each and every charge we have made: 1. Of connection with the Land Commission swindle. 2. Of connection with the bond and finance swindles of the Financial Board. 3. Of gross criminal neglect of duty as the State Attorney-General. 4. Of legal complicity with the fraudulent drawing up of the money Acts of the State Legislature, whereby you opened the door to fraud. 5. Of giving Parker an opinion favoring fraud. 6. Of the criminal retention of the faithless Kimpson in office.

These are the charges which we have made against you, and they are all involved in the general charge that we now make, that all the circumstances of the case, all the facts that we have, lead irresistibly, logically, fairly to the conclusion that you, with Scott, Parker and Kimpson, the Financial Board and its Agent, did conspire, that is, "combine and agree, by concerted means, to do an unlawful act." And here let us tell you what you may "carry along in your mind." It is this: That to establish legal conspiracy it is not necessary to prove that parties did in so many words, or in a certain written paper, combine and agree to do the unlawful act. But the concurrent acts of the parties, and the attendant circumstances, make conclusive proof of the conspiracy; although no line may have been written or word been said on the subject. And thus it is that, in the name of the people of South Carolina, now denied due representation in the government of this State, in all of its departments, Executive, Judicial and Legislative, we arraign you and your co-conspirators before the bar of public opinion, and challenge you and them to the trial of the case. Dare you submit to a fair, honest arbitration? We seek it. We are entitled to it. Nor think, Mr. Attorney-General, that your legal attainments and cultivated exterior can save you before the tribunal of the great public. The proposition that the voice of the people is the voice of God is sometimes disputed. But, rightly understood, it is the truth. The voice of the people is sometimes the voice of an angry or a foolish mob. We despise factious clamor just as we defy the tyrant's rage. But let us say, that we have faith in God and humanity, and that when the voice of the people is raised in the case of truth, justice and right, it is the voice of God, and no man can refuse to hearken to its decrees. You, Mr. Attorney-General, was, yesterday, highly complimented by the eminent lawyer, Reverdy Johnson, for your distinguished abilities in the law, and for the brilliant opportunities which the future affords to a man not older than yourself. All that we have to say is that, great as was this promise, it only magnifies your responsibility for the past of your career in this State. We would not unjustly pluck a single leaf from the wreath to which any mortal man may be entitled. No such base feeling finds lodgment in our breast. But it is our duty to say that if the history of Eugene Aram shows that it is possible for the crime of murder to be associated with refined tastes and scholarly habits and eminent learning and mental grasp, so it is quite possible for the Attorney-General to be, after all, the conspirator and the public plunderer that our charges make him, and that his career justifies—possible that he has, as charged, prostituted to base purposes and to our deep injury, the talents which God gave him for high and honest purposes.

Our readers will remember the case of Rev. R. E. Cooper, of the principality of York, as told by himself; and here let us add, that we learn that the Rev. Mr. Cooper stands high as minister and man. Mrs. Avery, a lady of high respectability, a member of Mr. Cooper's congregation, having heard of the fact that a colored man supposed her husband to be connected with alleged crimes, requested Mr. Cooper to ask the said colored man to visit her, as she desired to prove to him that his supposition was not well founded. The colored man, convinced, gives his affidavit of denial. For this act the Rev. Mr. Cooper was arrested and required to give bond—the charge, as he alleges, being that of interfering with a witness! Since the appearance of the Rev. Mr. Cooper's manly and spirited letter—just such a letter as a free-born white man ought to have written—it appears that both he and Mrs. Avery have been indicted. Will the people of the country, will the people of the North, observe the pass to which we have come? Comment is unnecessary; but we denounce such proceedings, and hope that the wrong-doers may be held accountable under the law.

The Law's Delay—Justice Halting.
We have already stated that the case of the tax-payers of Columbia vs. the City Council and others, has been suspended, in order to give the prosecution leave to amend the pleadings. If there ever was a case thoroughly made up, it there ever was a case entitled to be carried into court, it is this case against the City Council of Columbia. Already have we proved in this journal all the charges made against the parties concerned. In addition to this, Messrs. Waties & Bachman and McMaster and LeCoute have furnished affidavits which are irresistible. In addition to this, Mr. Clark Waring himself admits the reasonableness of Messrs. Troy and Fry's estimate of \$78,000, when the City Council have agreed to pay Allen \$138,000! But it will be said that all the contractors of Columbia had the chance to put in their bids. We learn that such is not the case; that even if they had desired to put in estimates, that they would not have had the necessary time. But this is a small matter. The whole business is a corrupt, swindling transaction. No man, no lawyer, no number of lawyers, however able, can prop up or save the local dynasty of public plunderers. In the court room, if we can get them there, we are confident that all the charges can be made good. Out of the court room, we know they can be established. We believe that they are already established. If these people escape Judge Melton's tribunal, they shall not escape the tribunal of the public. So says truth and justice; and shall not their words stand?

The bills of the Bank of the State, examined by Rainey, Crews, Roseman and Neagle, and reported by them destroyed to the amount of \$1,194,392. Were they certainly destroyed? Are all the committee certain that they were destroyed, as reported? Did the committee report the numbers destroyed? If those bills are living, who fathers them? When the bills were under examination, did the committee have an expert to detect counterfeits?

We are authorized to say that startling facts are out in connection with the City Hall swindle. We have seen the proofs. The shell will explode at the right time. We propose, with our friends, to move upon the State and city swindlers at the right time. Watchman, what of the night? The night is dark, but Heaven be thanked, the morning comes and the sun of truth will rise with healing in its beams.

The First Jury Case in the United States Court.
On Saturday last, the case of Mitchell, charged with conspiracy, &c., was argued. The State Attorney-General and the Hon. Henry Stanberry, ex-United States Attorney-General, spoke. On yesterday, the Hon. Reverdy Johnson and the United States District Attorney spoke, respectively, for the defense and the prosecution, after which Judge Bond, after a short charge, gave the case to the jury, composed of ten colored men and two white men—all, we presume, Radical in politics. The Government will, doubtless, have its thanks for the able and ingenious speeches of its representatives. We have our thanks for the admirable speeches of Messrs. Stanberry and Johnson. We refer not to the merits or demerits of the specific case involved, but to the masterly, though incidental, vindication by these eminent lawyers of the great principles of individual liberty and common law, violated under the Enforcement Act of Congress.

Mr. Chamberlain was artful, ingenious, and appealed to the political passions of the jury.

Mr. Corbin was ferocious, and blustered and threatened the whole South with the wrath of the Government. He almost rose to the level of the legal incendiary.

Mr. Stanberry was cool, clear and strong. He made a close-woven argument, that showed the logical analysis and great acumen which have given him a national reputation, and made him, as many think, one of the very best lawyers at the United States bar.

Mr. Johnson made a brilliant, eloquent and telling speech. He rose to the height of the great argument, and showed that he fully merits the reputation he has won as a popular advocate and a great constitutional lawyer. The episodes in his speech were as spirited as the main epic was grand. The points he made upon the State Attorney-General, asking him what brought him there from the State courts, and upon Major Merrill, as quasi legal adviser for the prosecution, suggesting to him, as we have already done, that his duties were military rather than legal, and reminding him of Sherman's notion that the United States army officer had properly no police duties to perform, but should confine himself to his proper military duties. These points were very effectively made, and although the parties smiled, we presume they also winced not a little. Whatever may be the result, the State and the country at large are indebted to Messrs. Johnson and Stanberry for calling in question the violation of the Constitution involved in General Grant's proceedings in South Carolina, and for securing a hearing on the subject before the Supreme Court of the United States. Well done! We send our greetings to Maryland and Ohio, for their loan of the intellects and souls of Messrs. Johnson and Stanberry.

The Letter of "Fiat Justitia" from York.
We call attention to the communication of our esteemed and influential correspondent who signs himself "Fiat Justitia." It reveals a state of things not very creditable to Col. Merrill's rule in the province of York. Representative O'Connell, the Fenian patriot from York, stated in his testimony in the United States Court, that since Col. Merrill had straightened things up there, he could revisit his home. He had better now call upon Col. Merrill and tell him that his presence is needed in his little kingdom. Col. Merrill may well look out, or his bloodless laurels may fade. Already has Akerman, who paid two hundred dollars for a Ku Klux Gunn that would go off without fail, but whose Hope somewhat disappointed him and his sympathizers—already has he retired into private life. Let others take care, or they, too, may go into enforced retirement.

"If words are the daughters of earth, Acts are the sons of Heaven."

The proposition of Mr. Whittemore's concurrent resolutions, authorizing the Comptroller-General to appoint counsel to proceed against the Financial Agent, &c., is all very well. But a fight is better than a show of fight merely. Of this we feel sure—no one can put much faith in legislative talk, until followed up by legislative action.

Of this, too, we feel sure—any committee sent to New York must be competent, sagacious, and, above all, honest men. Kimpson, we are told, has an expert book-keeper, and no doubt the books will seem all right. Look out for Kimpson.

THE VERDICT IN THE MITCHELL CASE—HAND TO FIX UP.—The jury first came out and gave a verdict of "general conspiracy" against the prisoner, under no particular count. The Court instructed them that this would not do. The jury then retired. Again they were brought out and the Court instructed them. They retired and finally brought in a verdict of conspiracy under the third count, that is, special conspiracy in preventing the deceased Capt. Rainey or Williams from voting at the election of A. S. Wallace. The Hon. Mr. Stanberry gave notice that he would make a motion in arrest of judgment. Thus a new trial may be insisted upon.

IT LOOKS LIKE ACTION.—See the legislative proceedings in the House. The House moves. Will it go on? Can bribery stop its march? We hope not. Messrs. Legislators, be firm. Action is the word!

UNITED STATES COURT—CONTINUATION OF SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.—I turn now to the specific time when their agreement was carried into effect, as charged in the indictment; the 6th of March, on the night of which Jim Rainey was murdered. Let us see if Robert Hayes Mitchell, with others, did go, at that time, to effect the purposes of their organization. You remember the story of Elias Ramsey, Samuel Ferguson, and others. You remember Briar Patch and the Knockney Road, where the four defendants were sworn in, and where this defendant first appears. From thence the march begins, and we have now, for the first time, this mighty conspiracy virtually and actually in action, and the evidence that points irresistibly to the guilt of this defendant. They flew off two by two, and under the leadership of Dr. Rufus Bratton, this innocent and charitable society move forward against the terrible militia. They went their way to McConnelleville; they go to the premises of Joe Moore and knock at the door of Gadsden Steele, and call him out. Remember, here, that the act and word of any of the humblest of this cavalcade is the word of all. They bring under Steele out and ask him about guns. He has no gun. They take him to Joe Moore, upon whose case fall the heavy blows of denunciation. Moore says I can't tell a lie for him, he voted the Republican ticket. Then, God d—n you, we'll kill you for that, says this innocent organization, created for protection, and with no political aims. Who uttered these words it matters not. It was the voice of the crowd. What do they say when they release him? "We are going to kill Jim Williams, and we'll kill all you d—n rascals that vote the Radical ticket." Yet they tell us their purposes were not political. We follow them. They draw nigh the dwelling of Rainey; they turn from the road-side into a thicket and dismount; a detail is made and lead off; they are gone a half hour or an hour; not one of the remaining boys, upon whose case fall the heavy blows of denunciation, save Elias Ramsey, who comes and tells the return; they mount and gallop off, and not a word has been said of their guilty deed till at some distance, when they stop at a branch. Dr. Bratton replies to the inquiry "Where is Jim Williams?" "I expect he is in hell by this time," and he looks at his watch by the bright moonlight, and says: "We've got no time to spare; there are two or three more to be visited by day-light." Was ever murder so cool before? You see here the terrible dangers of a conspiracy. There was not a single man in that party, perhaps, who could have been induced to perpetrate alone so foul a crime. But there stood, at Dr. Bratton's seventy men to divide the responsibility. Follow them on. We don't know all they did, but we know of Hiram Littlejohn. Gadsden Steele, the purposes as they went, Hiram Littlejohn, they return. What do they say to him? "We've killed Jim Williams and we intend to rule this country or die. The next time you vote, be sure you vote the Democratic ticket. This is the voice of the conspiracy."

And now, gentlemen of the jury, Jim Williams is dead, and order reigns in Warsaw. York County is safe. All the other portions had been previously subdued, and only this little belt was left, where stood the terrible militia captain and his devoted followers. Now that, too, is subdued, and the whites are safe. This defendant, then, was a member of the order, had taken the oath, was on the raid, and the acts and declarations of his co-conspirators are equally his. Here is the closest of the first count, to hinder and prevent future voting, as sustained by their acts and declarations to Steele and Littlejohn. We say nothing as yet as to their purpose in murdering Jim Williams. I come now to the second count, that this defendant with others conspired to injure and oppress Jim Williams, because he had voted and voted for Mr. Wallace. It is here that the chief point of controversy will arise. Did they go there to injure and oppress Jim Williams, because of his having voted, or because of the alleged terror created by the militia? This, at least, is not doubtful—the Ku Klux, and the Ku Klux only, went there, and for some purpose of that organization. Its objects were political, and not to disarm the militia, except so far as the disarming of the militia might further their efforts to weaken the Radical party. It is at least incumbent upon them to prove that their purpose was other than political, and that, in this instance, they were acting contrary to the spirit of their constitution and the whole course and tenor of their previous and subsequent conduct.

Let us direct our attention now to the operations of this Klan. We hear of nothing of much importance until after the election of 1870. It was formed in 1868, slumbered through 1869 to the fall of 1870, when it springs forth to full life and disclosing all its hideous features; after having striven in vain to persuade or alienate the colored race from their Republican faith, commences to raid to put down Radicalism. They inaugurate a reign of terror and persecution to the blacks. Hundreds are frightened from their peaceful homes at night, and spend weeks and months concealed in the woods, without a shelter to shield them from the freezing cold and wintry winds.

Such was the condition of affairs over the entire County. Radicalism was completely subdued, save in the one devoted precinct where the manner was still held aloft by James Williams and his sturdy followers. All but this little section was theirs, and they turn their eyes upon it, and hold council how they may upset this last stronghold of their political opponents. How will we crush the power of this militia captain? Why, we will disarm him! They attempted, at first, by persuasion and threats, to induce him to surrender his arms, and to give himself and his followers over to the tender mercies of the murderers of Roundtree. He refused, gallant man that he was! and though death stared him in the face, he stood boldly at his post to guard and assert the rights of his scourged and oppressed race. I honor him for it. There is not a pulsation of my heart that is not quickened with sympathy as I recall his self-sacrificing devotion; and when the craven wretches who conspired to put him to death shall have rotted from the memory of man, the admiration of succeeding generations will seek for marble white enough to record the heroic deeds of this brave militia captain. Well, he declines their overtures and spurns them by violence, and marks you now who they are that undertake this praiseworthy task. Are they the peaceable and quiet citizens to whom this dread captain is alleged to have been such a constant source of alarm and terror? Are they

law-abiding gentlemen, like those these present here as attorneys for the defense? No; not one of these appears, and only this disguised Ku Klux band can be found to do the work. Gentlemen, you can but know what they went for. Why did they want those arms? Why desire to render this man powerless? It was for the sole reason that Radicalism could yet be protected in this one spot, under the gleam of James Williams' bayonets. The defense have adduced some straggling testimony to prove that he was a bad man, made threats, &c., but they have failed to bring out one iota of evidence to show the "first disorderly conduct" or of any company prior to his death. On the contrary, he behaved with extraordinary moderation and forbearance; and while the whites are Ku Kluxing all around him, and he knows that every night men of his race are compelled to flee from their homes for protection, he agrees to call a joint meeting with his enemies, to see if the militia arms was what angered them, and they declared not. Yet it was James Williams' threats that caused his death. But do you believe he ever made the threats as charged by the defense? His entire past reputation and every act of his life contradict it. Who tell of these threats? Only three white men and three Democratic negroes ever heard of them until after his death. That is the evidence, and I do not believe, nor do I think that you can believe, that such threats as those attributed to him were ever made by him, unless, indeed, in view of the outrages of the Ku Klux, in which event, they are perfectly justifiable. This, gentlemen, is our evidence: Robert Hayes Mitchell is one of the party that went to the house of James Williams on the 6th of March. He was along throughout the raid. The object of the conspiracy was to terrorize and intimidate by killing and whipping the colored voters of York County. On the 6th of March they went for that purpose, and went to injure and oppress, and did actually murder James Williams, because he had voted. For Robert Hayes Mitchell, who can entertain a feeling other than pity. He was but the ignorant tool of designing men. Yet he represents an organization, the sworn purpose of which is to put down the political party by killing and whipping its negro members. I would I could ask for mercy for Robert Hayes Mitchell. Individually he is an object of pity; but if we lift the eye of the imagination and look beyond him, we can see a mighty array of his co-conspirators watching with anxious gaze the trial of their representative. Let the majesty of the law be vindicated to its full extent, knowing, as you do, that there is a power behind you to modulate punishment in accordance to individual guilt.

Mr. Chamberlain was followed by Mr. Stanberry, speaking in substance as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: It is gratifying, not only to my eloquent friend who has just addressed you, but to all of us around, to note your profound interest and attention you listened to his argument. This is a high characteristic of a good jurymen. You know that great doubts have been entertained as to whether your race—I mean the race of ten of the twelve of you—the colored race, have arrived at that stage of intelligence and enlightenment that would fit you to sit in judgment on your fellow-citizens. So far as strict attention goes, you have shown a high qualification of a juror. You have listened attentively to one side, at least; perhaps it is the side that most elicits your sympathy. Now it remains to be seen if you will bear, with equal attention, what can be said in the prisoner's behalf. If so, you will have taken another step in the demonstration of your fitness to exercise this high trust. But still, that is not all. Will you hold the scales of justice with an even hand; divest yourself of all prejudices of race and preconceived opinion, and fairly, justly and intelligently decide the issue between the Government and the prisoner at the bar. If you will, then I, for one, am prepared to welcome you with open arms to the full enjoyment of one and all the privileges of citizenship. This, gentlemen, this right to sit upon the jury box, is the highest prerogative of the citizen. Your right to vote and hold office effects directly only the property of your neighbors; but the juror decides and determines the dearer and more sacred rights of life and liberty. Acquit yourselves of this high trust, and you establish your title to everything else. The ancients, who were wise men—for surely there were wise men before our day—were accustomed to embody their idea of justice in the representation of a female, holding in her right hand the scales, and with a fillet around her eyes, that she might see neither friend nor foe. That is the spirit with which a juror should be animated, and if you are not, then you are unfit to sit in that box.

When we came on here, my learned colleague and myself, as counsel in these cases, we expected to argue only the legal points, and leave the facts of the case to local counsel. But insensibly, we have been drawn on, in the trial of examining witnesses, &c.; and, after hearing all the testimony and studying attentively the manner in which their offense has been charged, we have come to the deliberate conclusion that this prisoner is not guilty as indicted. He is arraigned upon one charge, and attempted to be tried upon another. You must recollect, gentlemen, that you are not sitting in judgment on a murder case. Murder has nothing to do with it. Robert Hayes Mitchell is charged, first, with the death of others, did conspire, by unlawful means, to hinder and prevent certain citizens of African descent from voting at an election to be held on the third Wednesday of October, 1872. Not to hinder and prevent them from the general exercise of their privilege, but to prevent them at a special election in 1872. There is not a particle of evidence to sustain such a charge, and that is what is alleged by the indictment, and that only; and that only the prisoner is called upon to answer.

Mr. Stanberry then went on to show that the next count, that the prisoner conspired with others to injure and oppress James Williams, because he had voted at a particular past election for a particular person, A. S. Wallace, was equally unsustained by the proof. He admitted that a general conspiracy had been proved, but not such a conspiracy as was specially charged. He then read from Greenleaf, Wharton's American Criminal Law, and Metcalf's Massachusetts Reports, to show that a charge of a conspiracy to defraud A. S. Wallace was not sustained by proof of a conspiracy to defraud B or for the public generally—addressing himself here more particularly to the court; then, turning to the jurors, he pictured in appropriate

terms the terrible state of alarm and uneasiness caused among peaceful inhabitants by this demon in human disguise, Jim Rainey; asserting that he had joined the first and the criminal array of Governor Scott in a white and armed the blacks against the whites, and cautioned, in eloquent terms, the blacks from presuming that they would be allowed to go one step beyond their white brother, or assume superiority to him. He told them that he came from a distant portion of the Union, where the people were not immediately interested in the political differences here, but that the moment they (the blacks) manifested a disposition to over-ride the Anglo-Saxon race, the day of their political existence would be fixed, and their doom inevitable.

Mr. Beck and Military Law in this State.
Among the best and ablest members of the United States House of Representatives is the Hon. James B. Beck, of Kentucky. On the first day of the present session of Congress, he introduced in the House the following resolution: "Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to inform this House under what provisions of the law of April 20, 1871, if any, and if not under that law by what authority, he has caused the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of the State of South Carolina, to be set aside, and martial law declared, and the writ of habeas corpus suspended in Spartanburg, Union and seven other Counties in the State of South Carolina, whereby the courts and civil authorities are unable to afford protection to the lives, liberties and rights of the people therein, and all of them left at the mercy of such military subordinates as he has caused to be sent to place over them. He is specially requested to lay before this House all the evidence in each of those Counties at any time after the 20th of April, 1871, prior to the date of his proclamation of martial law, giving the character of the offenses, the facts relative thereto, and the names of the offenders, so far as ascertained. He is further requested to lay before the House any cases of resistance to the execution of the process of the civil courts, or the officers either of the United States or of the State of South Carolina, by any of the citizens of any of the Counties in which the guarantees of constitutional liberty have been annulled by his proclamation aforesaid, since the passage of the Act of April 20, 1871, aforesaid; and that he give the names of all of said citizens who have been arrested or imprisoned under and by virtue of the authority conferred by his proclamation, with a copy of the law which he has so charged, and the dates at which it is alleged they committed the offenses for which they were so arrested and imprisoned; and that he give this House full information as to all the statements of fact on which he acted in issuing his proclamation aforesaid, giving the names of his informants, their statements when made to him in writing, and the substance of them when made verbally, so that this House can determine what steps are necessary to restore to the citizens of the Counties aforesaid, and especially to those who are not guilty of offenses against the United States, the equal protection of the laws with the people of other portions of the country, under the forms prescribed by the Constitution of the United States."

We hope that the House may adopt this resolution. We feel satisfied that the country does not appreciate the enormity of the military proceedings that have been carried out in this State. Consider the President's two proclamations and the facts of the case, and the whole proceedings in this State will be deemed most extraordinary. Proceedings that would have set all England ablaze have, however, been received thus far quietly in this so-called land of constitutional liberty. We have said it, and we repeat it, that Grant's military intervention in this State was without just cause, and that a serious responsibility now rests upon him and those who hounded on this war upon South Carolina, for the serious damage inflicted upon the industrial interests of the State, to say nothing of the disregard of the usual privileges of freemen. Let the country have the facts that Mr. Beck calls for, and then let the country judge between us and our foes.

A VERY PROPER REMINDER.—The New York World very properly reminds the Republican press of something they seem to have forgotten: "We have no desire to defend the killing of the Cuban students who violated the grave of a Spanish loyalist, but it does seem somewhat strange that the most earnest denunciation of their punishment should come from journals which, during our own civil war, were apologists for the abrogation of all forms of law in treating with those suspected of disloyalty. Not only the army imprisonment of untried citizens in Federal bastilles, but even the lynching of sympathizers with secession was condoned by these same journals, on the ground that no mercy was merited by those who sought to betray the *de jure* government, and death would have been deemed too mild a penalty for the rebel who deserted a Union soldier's grave. The distinction between treason and patriotism may lie somewhere about the boundary line between the United States and Cuba; but as regards the methods adopted to crush insurrection, our Republican contemporaries may be reminded that 'they who live in glass houses should not throw stones.'"

Florida Indians, so long silent, are beginning, so it appears, to grow restive under their peaceful yoke, and are now preparing to follow the war trail, or rather they are reported doing so. The Peninsula says on the night of the 30th ult., two Indians, a man and a boy, came to the house of Mr. Wm. Willingham, on the Etatopaga, twelve miles South of Fort Meade, and intimated from their talk that they soon intended to go to fighting. It is also reported that Capt. John Montes de Oca, the Indian Agent, anticipates a break-out soon.

A man in Taunton, Mass., has been fined \$5 for spitting tobacco juice on a church carpet.

Local Items.
CITY MATTERS.—The price of single copies of the PHOENIX is five cents. The PHOENIX office is supplied with all necessary material for as handsome cards, bill heads, posters, pamphlets, hand-bills, circulars, and other printing that may be desired, as any office in the South. Give us a call and test our work.

In looking up Christmas presents, don't forget that our old fellow-citizens, Messrs. Stauley and McKenzie, are in the ring, with lots of fancy as well as useful articles. Examine their goods, by all means, before making purchases.

Gov. Scott has made the following appointments: Notaries Public—James W. Williams, for Beaufort, and Henry Jones, for Edgefield.

Old Dan Rice's highly-popular Paris Pavilion Circus opens in Columbia, on Levy's lot, to-day, and continues to-morrow—two performances each day. After the many favorable notices of it which we have already published, the mere announcement of its arrival is sufficient to crowd the comfortably-warmed canvas.

A shooting match took place, yesterday afternoon, between two men connected with the show on Assembly street, in which one received a shot in the face. Nothing serious.

We call the attention of purchasers to the advertisement of Messrs. Brookbanks & Parker, who have just received a fine lot of fruit, with a full assortment of new toys and also a lot of Canary birds, suitable for Christmas gifts.

Parties interested in the game-cock fair will remember that it commences to-morrow. Entries can be made up to 11 o'clock on that day.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Northern mail opens at 3.00 P. M.; closes 7.15 A. M. Charleston day mail opens 4.00 P. M.; closes 6.00 A. M. Charleston night mail opens 6.30 A. M.; closes 6.00 P. M. Greenville mail opens 6.45 P. M.; closes 6.00 A. M. Western mail opens 9.00 A. M.; closes 1.30 P. M. On Sunday office open from 3 to 4 P. M.

PERIODICALS.—*Le Bon Ton*—one of the leading fashion monthlies for January—has been received. Colored and plain fashion plates are its principal attractions. S. T. Taylor, 391 Canal street, New York, is the publisher.

The January number of *Peters' Musical Monthly* is a perfect gem, and the attention of music-lovers is directed to its many attractions. Thirty-two pages of music in this number. J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York, is the publisher.

The *Southern Musical Journal*, published by Ladden & Bates, Savannah, Ga., is worthy of patronage. Besides sheet music, it contains a large quantity of useful reading matter.

Good Words is the title of an excellent religious monthly, edited by Norman Macleod, D. D., and republished by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

Vick's Illustrated Catalogue, for 1872, is one of the handsomest and most tasty publications of the kind we have ever seen. A photograph of the proprietor of the well-known Rochester (N. Y.) nurseries, James Vick, Esq., embellishes the work, which, besides an extensive price list, contains illustrations of many of the products of the seeds, etc., which he offers for sale. The attention of florists is called to this work.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
To Rent—Rooms.
John McKenzie—Toys, Candies, &c.
Duffie & Chapman—Holiday Books.
J. T. Flanagan & Co.—Boots, Shoes, &c.
W. B. Stanley—New Goods.
Brookbanks & Parker—Christmas.
E. Hope—Christmas Goods.
Wm. Gorman—Barrels for Sale.
Independent Fire Company.
John H. Tillinghast—in Memoriam.
W. Meller—School Notice.
E. W. Seibels & Co.—Farm for Sale.
Mammoth Raffle.
Wm. R. Cathcart—Meeting.

OFFICIAL RAFFLE NUMBERS Charleston Charitable Association, for benefit Free School fund: RAFFLE CLASSES No. 252.—Morning, December 18, 71.—68-3-38-23-25-27-37-12-22-2-2-6
Witness my hand at Charleston, this 18th day of December, 1871. YENN PECK, Sworn Commissioner.

MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISE IN CHARLESTON.—Charleston is fast becoming a manufacturing city, and a commercial city. The largest manufacturing of doors, sashes, blinds, &c., in the Southern States is that of Mr. P. P. Toole, on Horbeck's Wharf, in that city, sales rooms at No. 20 Hayne street. Mr. Toole's advertisement appears in another column. Nov 24

To Rent, Partly furnished. Inquire at corner of Richland and Sumter streets. Dec 19

For Sale, 200 EMPTY WHISKY BARRELS. Applied for at the Columbia Hotel. Dec 19 J. WM. GORMAN.

Capital Building and Loan Association. STOCKHOLDERS of this Association will attend a regular monthly meeting, at Albion Hall, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Installments will be received as usual. W. R. CATHCART, Secretary. Dec 19

KRIS KRINGLE IS COMING!

McKENZIE'S SHOW-ROOM WILL BE OPEN THIS DAY!
A LARGE stock of TOYS and FANCY ARTICLES will be on exhibition. Call and be convinced. JOHN McKENZIE, Dec 19 6 Main street.

Brookbanks & Parker, MAIN STREET.
Christmas! Christmas! Christmas!!!
SUPPLIES have arrived, consisting in part of the following articles: Choice Fruit, Oranges, large Bananas, large Red Apples, fresh Maine Grapes, new Honey Lute Muscine Lemons and other Fruit, with Confectionery of Sugar Stumps, Gum-Drops, assorted Loxenges, Fig Paste, Christmas Sugar Toys, &c.; besides a full and new stock of French and German Toys, suitable for Christmas holidays, and an extra quality of Canary Birds, warranted to sing; all of which are offered at reasonable prices. Dec 19